PARIS-Klosque No. 12, near Grand Hotel, and Klosque No. 10, Boulevard des Capucines.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Sentiment and Sugar.

The Hon. WILLIAM RICHARDSON, the Representative in Congress of the Eighth Alabama district, is now serving his third term. His name has been somewhat of a misfortune to him. The now fading glory of his namesake, JAMES DANIEL, the book agent, has been too bright for WILL-IAM. People will insist on confounding the Alabamian with the Tennessean, and the former confounds them for the error. RICHARDSON of Alabama was in the Confederate Army and must be considerably more than 21, although he has forgotten to mention his age in his autobiography. Wednesday he made a speech on the convention with Cuba. An excellent speech, duly fortified with figures and cotton spindles, King Cotton and Schedule C. Wandering among the thorns of statistics and political economy, the reader finds to his joy this rose:

"You take from life the sentimental, and I say that you strike down that which inspires the human heart with the promptings of patriotism; you strike down that element in man which makes him love the softly flowing rhythmical verses of the poet and the beautiful carols of song birds; you strike down that sentiment that makes us listen in the stience of rapt admiration to the murmur of rilis and brooks that leap from the mountain side and flow into valleys to make the rivers. Take away from man sentiment, and his path is beset by many shady transactions in private life. . . . When I think of Cuba, or when I speak of Cuba, I do not think or speak of it as a territory or a land thousands of miles away. I think of it and speak of it as a land and country that is near me-swept by gentle and fragrant breezes-upon which I can lay my hand when I stretch it out across a strip of water. I think of it as the Queen of the Antilles, crowned with heroic

We seem to see STERNE jumping gayly on the carcasses of ADAM SMITH and RICARDO and all the other prophets of the dismal science. Mr. RICHARDSON'S spirited defence of sentiment, excellent as it is, was scarcely needed. Nobody was trying to strike down sentiment. The Hon. GEORGE FARMER BURGESS of the Ninth Texas district had just struck up this almost pathetic sentiment:

"Turn to the platform of 1896, upon which was JENNINGS BRYAN. Then the Hon. JOSEPH WARREN FORD-

NEY of Saginaw and the Eighth Michigan district squeezed out this drop of beetsugary sentiment:

doing to the American farmer."

The House refused to stop. Perhaps it had all the sentiment it could digest. Yet the next day the Hon. DAVID A. DE ARMOND of Missouri "hurled" this hunk of sentiment at the man who had betrayed and abandoned the sacred cause et sugar "for the hope of a good place upon the committee," for the smiles of Uncle JOE CANNON:

"For the favor of those who rule here in the House he has forgotten the men away on the prairie or among the pine stumps, the men out where the sugar beets grow, the men to whom he whispered his words of affection, into whose ears he poured the sweet songs of his love while seeking their votes."

The Hon. WILLIAM RICHARDSON need not be alarmed. The House has sentiment to drown, so to speak. Perhaps Mr. DE ARMOND'S is the most affecting: affecting enough to make sugar beets distil water. "The men out where the criminal enemies relentlessly, and its sugar beets grow" may be an echo of "Brazil, where the nuts come from." as "Charley's Aunt" hath it, but the pathos remains unimpaired. Mr. DE ARMOND'S sentiment will draw tears not merely from the prairies and the pine stumps. It will make Mr. CUTTING himself condescend to weep.

President Butler and the Bible.

"I am told," said President BUTLER of Columbia University at the Unitarian the Bible Society sold many more Bibles this year than the year before, but I want to know what becomes of them.' for "the young people, even the young men who go to college, know very little about them."

If President BUTLER should read the vast mass of correspondence on questions of religion which comes to this office in a steady stream, he would discover in it a familiarity with the Bible which demonstrates that throughout this country there are still multitudes of people who know very much about the Book. This familiarity, we observe, and aides were captured and convicted is displayed as much by infidels as by with him. believers, and among the number are obviously people of the younger genera-

tion no less than of the older. Generally, however, the attitude of these writers toward the Bible is very different from that of former times. It is critical rather than devotional, even among most of those who undertake the defence of religious faith against infidelity, and thus it indicates how profound and widespread has been the influence of the so-called "higher criticism" on the religious thought of this period. The use of the Bible as a final and indisputable authority on all re-

by Roman Catholics only. for the fundamental dogmas of Christianity as essential to its preservation as a religion is unquestionably logical, but, so far as our correspondence indicates,

has little support from contemporary Protestant conviction. Dr. PATTON'S position that without miracles, without miraculous supernatural basis, Christianity falls to the ground and becomes a mere system of moral philosophy, is indisputable; yet even among our religious correspondents we find that usually the miracles of the Bible are abandoned as facts and relegated to a legendary domain where they take their place along with the stories of the mythologies.

It is not that the Bible is no longer read, but that it is read in a new spirit; not as a revelation from God, but as a production to be tested on its merits in the light of scientific analysis and criticism. As a consequence of that manner of approach, the Bible probably produces far less impression on the thought of this generation than on any since the advent of Christianity. Its language is no longer enshrined in the popular memory as the words of GoD Himself. In the English Parliament and in political speeches here we do not now find displayed the close familiarity with the language of Scripture which once was so nearly invariable. Its influence in English literature is no longer so readily bservable as it was formerly, even so lately as a single generation ago.

Even Roman Catholics, laymen, it is true, write to us in a tone of ridicule of certain of the Biblical miracles—of the Flood, and of JONAH in the whale's belly, for example—as manifestly impossible occurrences; yet, of course, if one miracle s to be thrown out because of its impossibility under natural law the whole body of the supernatural evidences of religion must be cast saide also. Dr. PATTON is right: without miracles, without dogmas, Christianity has no standing as a religion. The people who ridicule the Flood and JONAH'S miraculous escape are on the sure road to total infidelity, whether they are Catholics or Protestants in their nominal religious attachment. They reject the essential basis of supernaturalism.

The neglect of Biblical reading is not the cause of the trouble, but the new spirit in which the Bible is read, and not only by the young and the frivolous, but also in the pulpit and the theological seminary. As the Word of God the Bible influenced profoundly the every day speech of our race, but when it is studied as merely the word of man its very language no longer remains imbedded in the popular memory as a unique heritage from Heaven itself.

The Decline of Professional Bank Robbery.

So effective are the guards by which

the bankers of the United States protect nominated the greatest living orator in the world's the funds intrusted to their care that history, a man whose heart beats closer in touch | the profession of bank robbery offers with the great common people than any man('s) few inducements to an ambitious crimsince the days of Thomas Jeffenson-William inal seeking a satisfactory field for his enterprise. The business of cracking safes has been practically abandoned by specialists because of the restricted opportunities for successful operation and the practical certainty of capture. Bank "For God's sake stop and think what you are robberies involving the use of high explosives are committed now by "veggmen," or tramp criminals, who will stop at no crime, and count murder as an incident of their trade. The palmy days of the forgers have passed, too. The telegraph, the telephone, quick transmission of mail matter and the cooperation of banks in all parts of the country have combined to lessen the profits and inrease the dangers of detection of crimnals who prey on financial institutions.

There were 16,933 banks in the United States at the end of 1902, with an aggregate capital of \$1,488,819,167. Their deposits amounted to \$10,557,087,725. Many of them are members of the American Bankers' Association, whose object is the detection and punishment of bank robbers and forgers, for whose apprenension the association employs the Pinkerton Detective Agency. The plan of the association is to pursue its detectives are instructed never to abandon the pursuit of a suspected man until he is found to be innocent or landed in jail. The detective agency has made a report to the association covering the year ending Sept. 15, showing the success of its protective methods. During the year only one fully organized and equipped band of forgers was discovered. It was under the leadership of JOHN S. BRUSH, a professional forger, who since he was mustered out of the army at the close of the civil war with Club dinner on Thursday evening, "that the rank of Second Lieutenant in the First Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, has spent more than twenty years in prison for various offences.

BRUSH is a "free hand" forger. He does not trace the writing he wishes to imitate, but writes a clever imitation from a copy set before him. He was caught in this city in January, after uttering a few forged checks, and is now serving a five year sentence in Dannemora Prison. When he was arrested he said to the officers who captured him, The days of the professional in my line are up." BRUSH's three "presenters"

The number of bank burglaries and attempts at bank burglaries in the year covered by the report is shown in this

table:	
Bank burglaries	
Members A. B. A	
Non-members A. B. A	
Attempted bank burglaries	1
Members A. B. A.	
Non-members A. B. A	
Total amount stolen	\$180,997
Stolen from A. B. A. banks	43,686
Stolen from other banks	137,311
Recovered by A. B. A. banks	12,986.
Six of the burglars engaged	in suc

ligious questions seems to be confined cessful attacks on A. B. A. banks were to the older generation of professional arrested, and three of those whose at- Western Malay archipelago, is ninth and amateur theologians, and the as- tempts were not successful were caught. sumption of the axiomatic truth of re- All but one of these attacks were the Marseilles is tenth, though the commerligious dogmas is made almost invariably | work of "yeggmen," or tramp criminals. The report says that these criminals about one-third that of Great Britain. Dr. PATTON of Princeton in contending have committed most of the vault and Its tonnage is 9,463,872. Next come the safe robberies in this country in the last | Type ports of England, with a movement few years. The bankers and the detectives are determined to curb the "yeggmen." The report says that the class is and as is indicated also by the present | increasing. They operate with nitro-

pulpits and theological seminaries, he their activities is the task now set for the police and private agencies Four years and one month is the aver

age length of sentence imposed on eleven forgers sentenced for operations against A. B. A. banks in the year. Ten forgers were imprisoned for indeterminate periods. Twenty-one bank burglars were sentenced for robbing association banks, four being sent to prison for indeterminate sentences, and the others for an average term of five years and five months. One bank burglar was sentenced to death. HARVEY LOGAN, the leader of the "Wild Bunch" of highwaymen and desperadoes, escaped from the Knox County, Tennessee, jail on June 27, and the United States is suing the Sheriff for \$10,000 for letting him get away.

The American bankers and their detectives have taken the romance out of bank burglary and the profit out of forging pretty completely. Time was when only an aristocrat of crime attempted to "crack a bank." Now the tramps do the trick. Such a job is as prosaic as lifting a chicken from a hen roost. No ambitious man can afford to go into the forgery or bank robbery business nowadays.

The Ten Great Scaports of the World The Bureau of Statistics has just supplied a table giving the latest data as to the tonnage movement of the principal ports of the world. These figures relate only to the over-sea traffic or the trade between different countries. The Netherlands are the only leading commercial nation that has practically no coastwise trade. The ease and cheapness with which freight may be sent from one part to another of that country by the interior canals obviates the necessity of traffic by sea from one coast town to another. Thus the Netherlands do not share in the enormous coastal shipping industry so important in other countries and in which the United States and the United Kingdom are so especially prominent; but the statistics of the coastal trade are not given in this table.

The movement of sea trade at the ports is computed by the tonnage of the vessels entering and leaving them. The total tonnage entering and leaving London in 1902 was 17,564,108. London thus maintains its position at the head of the list of great ports. It has been thought in recent years that London was likely to lose this preeminence, chiefly because the neighboring continental ports, particularly Antwerp, Hamburg and Rotterdam, have now established many independent connections with remote parts of the world and transact a large amount of business directly which was carried on through London previous to the existing development of their shipping facilities. London is still the largest European receiving and forwarding port for other nations; and though it has lost a large amount of this business, the growth of population at home has increased its preponderating share of the British sea trade and still keeps it a little in the front of the tonnage movement.

New York is close upon the heels of London, and it will not be surprising, any year, if it steps into the first place, a position which it seems destined to hold permanently when once secured. The tonnage of this port last year was 17,-398,058, only 166,050 tons less than that we stuck so long, and are forging ahead, ated Trades Council? n spite of the delusion whi ers have tried to spread abroad that New York is losing its sea trade. If we include the figures of the coastal with those of the deep sea trade of the various ports, New York is to-day the leading seaport of the world.

One of the most interesting facts shown in this table is that Antwerp supplanted Hamburg last year as the third port in tonnage rank. Hamburg till now has held the third place in all the later years of Germany's rapid growth in foreign commerce; but Antwerp's tonnage in 1902, according to this table, was 16,-721,011, while that of Hamburg was 15,853,489. The slight decline of Hamburg is probably only temporary and is due chiefly to the falling off in the German sea trade caused by the industrial depression from which she is beginning to recover. Antwerp is not only the one port of densely peopled Belgium, but the enormous development of its great canal system gives it large partic ipation in the German trade, especially in the coal and iron districts.

Hong Kong has now moved up a peg. Liverpool takes the place below it, the great forwarding and distributing centre of South Asia ranking as fifth and Liverpool as sixth among the ports. The tonnage of Hong Kong was 14,724,-269 and of Liverpool 13,157,714.

Cardiff, backed by coal fields, the greatest of the coal shippers and an industrial town, is seventh on the list with a tonnage of 12,558,694. Cardiff has the advantage over the Tyne ports that the excellence of the smokeless coal supplied by the eastern part of the South Wales coal field, as fuel for steam engines, enables it to outstrip Newcastle

in coal exports. The rapid rise of Rotterdam to a place among the great ports is due chiefly to the improvements in the navigation of the lower Maas, which have made the wharves of the city accessible to the largest vessels. This fact, with its position at the mouth of the Rhine, where it commands an important share of the trade of the Rhine Valley, has enabled it to overtake and pass Amsterdam and to absorb nearly three-fourths of the 46 entire shipping trade of the Netherlands. 18 It holds the eighth place among the great ports with a tonnage movement

of 11,684,208. Singapore, the greatest distributor of the spices and other products of the in rank, with a tonnage of 10,913,031. cial sea movement of France is only of 8,369,347, nearly double that of any of our ports excepting New York.

According to the tables of the foreign trade of all nations compiled by the strongest drift of sentiment in Protestant glycerine or dynamite, and to check German statistician SPALLABT, the in-

crease in this trade in the thirty years ending in 1897 was about 73 per cent. The steady growth of the world's exchanges of commodities is not much or long retarded even by financial distress or large crop failures in one or another of the leading countries; and as more freight is carried between different nations by water than by land, the enlarging importance of the seaports may, of course, be traced with especial directness to the increasing population of the world and the advancing standard of living and comfort among civilized peoples.

Temple and Council.

The Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee is composed of even more logical advanced thinkers than are most similar conventicles of mind. Conscious of its importance in the scheme of things and its just claims upon the city, it asks the city to do a little something in return. Some genius has composed, and the council has passed, a set of resolutions whose many whereases modestly mention the labor unions as instruments for the social welfare and in the interests of a better civilization"; recount the readiness of Milwaukee to grant bonuses to capitalists to help their business interests"; lament that the poverty of the unions forces them to meet in poorly ventilated halls; insist that "it is the interest of public policy that the trades unions be encouraged by the

community," and resolve: "That the Federated Trades Council, the official representative of the wage workers of Milwaukee, hereby demands that the city of Milwaukee set aside a sufficient sum to buy the real estate for and to build a centrally located labor temple, to be the property of organized labor in Milwaukee, and to supply the unions with high ceilinged, well ventilated, and well lighted meeting rooms and bustness offices, and to also include a large assembly hall to be used for mass meetings of citizens as well as for union purposes.

"That is the time intervening before such a build. ing could be built and furnished the city be asked to grant the main union bodies of the city the use of either or both the Common Council chamber or School Board hall in the City Hall, for the purpose. of their meetings, upon stated evenings in each

Here is the opportunity of the Milwaukee politicians. Presumably they are as eager as members of their class elsewhere to show their fondness for the unions and to hunt the "labor vote," wherever that elusive and unbaggable game conceals itself. Like sensible men. the members of the Milwaukee Federated Trades Council propose to make the municipal government demonstrate how much the politician's sympathetic heart will prompt him to do for his "labor

If there are legal or constitutional obstacles to the granting of part of the request, and the erection of the labor temple at the expense of the taxpayers has to be postponed for the present, there can be no such objections to the use of the Common Council chamber as a labor temple. Whatever the law, there can be no doubt about the facts. The Federated Trades Council has prerogatives and powers in excess of those of the other council. It ought to have a capitol worthy of its functions.

Why doesn't Governor LA FOLLETTE, that stern tribune of the people, recommend to the Wisconsin Legislature a measure which will give legal recogniof London. We have far surpassed the tion to the share in the government of 15,000,000 and the 16,000,000 points, where the State and city taken by the Feder-

Promotion by Sentority.

It is reported that Gen. LEONARD Wood wishes to have his Adjutant, Hugh L. Scott, promoted to be Brigadier-General. This speaks exceedingly well for Gen. Wood's gratitude for faithful service and competent assistance.

We also would gladly see Scott made a Brigadier-General, just as we would gladly see several scores of our really excellent soldier men like Scorr, and PERSHING, and GREBLE, and GREENE, and PARKER, and a lot more, made Brigadiers, or even Major-Generals.

But is it not just the least bit curious that Gen. Wood and his friends should urge Gen. Wood's promotion on the score of seniority while Gen. Wood exercises his influence to have Scorr jumped over the heads of perhaps equally efficient and equally deserving men who are Majors, Lieutenant-Colonels and Colonels?

Those who hope anxiously for the restoration of the flag of the American merchant marine to its old place on the high seas will observe that the Hon. MARCUS ALONZO HANNA, newly decorated with Ohio's phe nomenal vote of confidence, remarked night before last in public and with his usual solemnity of responsible utterance that the Ship Subsidy bill is not dead.

A Conscientious Heathen's Odd Question

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIF: As a con scientious heathen I would like some light on this question: "Why do Christians hate their ministers after they reach the age of 48? We are not criticising the Churches, we heathens for it is probable that the ministers deserve all the abuse they get; but the puzzling thing from our point of view is that these people teach a universal

charity which they are supposed to lilustrate Now, we have collected considerable data bearing on this matter; and we find that ministers ar "despised and rejected of men" after they pass beyond the thirties; and from 50 to 60 they are tormented by the persistent effort to thrust ther

out into poverty and disgrace. There are ex-ceptions, of course; but the exceptions are simply noteworthy. Family influence, wealth, social prominence, will avert the impending ruin of the aged pastor. Very true. But most of these ministers have given all they had to the Church, and are poor. Even if w suppose they deserve poverty and disgrace late in Hie, which we do not imagine Christian people would inflict unjustly, yet the enigma still troubles heather minds, for it seems inconsistent with Christia

We have seen the utter disregard for the aged preacher carried to the point of brutality when he was thrust out of his parish unceremoniously and not a soul anywhere to invite him into any, othe curacy because he was no longer an unmarried youngster. In China we respect age and a man of gray hairs is reverenced. The American Bible implies a similar attitude toward maturity as con mendable There must be a reason for good Christians hating their old ministers. It is so genera in the Northern States that it has disturbed the serenity of our minds. It must be a fine bit of irong for a minister to pass the magnificent structure which his effort has erected and be conscious tha

he is now too shabby to enter it.

I am credibly informed that the average annua stipend of the aged minister in these parts is \$150 This looks well for the Church. I don't care if he starves. He has no business to take up with such career. It is his own fault. The information want is simply this: "Why do the best of Christian hate their ministers after the ministers reach the

CHARLES F. MURPHY AT HOT SPRINGS.

His Personality and His Purposes as to the Government of New York.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have just returned from the Hot Springs in Virginia, where I had spent several weeks. Among the hundreds of visitors there, including many men of political, social and financial distinction from all parts of the Union, the most interesting if not the most notable is Mr. Charles F. Murphy, the leader of Tammany Hall.

I found Mr. Murphy to be a very unobtrusive man and reserved in all his ways. He does not pose as a political character of importance. Nothing in his appearance or behavior would indicate that he is the great "Boss" of New York or that he seeks recognition as such a personage. Except that he was visited and consulted by Comptroller Grout, for example, his political in fluence would not have been suspected by any one who did not know of his leadership of Tammany. Among all the throng at the great hotel where he is Mr. Murphy is disinguished by the modesty of his demeanor and his self-repression. I am a Republican, an inveterate enemy

of Tammany Hall and an implacable opponent of political "Bossism" generally. Tammany, with all that it involves socially and politically, has always been hateful to me. I have voted against it and its candidates at every election since I had a vote, which is since the original formation of the Republican party. Tammany's triumph at the late election in New York caused me bitter disappointment and the gravest apprehensions. As Dr. Parkhurst said in an after-election sermon, it seemed to me that the lid of hell had been lifted off.

Mr. Murphy, unquestionably, is greatly impressed by the responsibility put on Tammany Hall by its recent victory-responsibility not only to Tammany itself and to New York, but also to the Democratic party as a whole. He seems to be genuinely solicitous, and determined that Tammany shall make a record in the coming municipal government which will completely disarm opposition to it on moral grounds and allay all suspicion of its purposes, in New York and in the Union generally. Mr. Murphy knows that the evil reputation of Tamman as a partner with crime and vice, for its own aggrandizement purely, has put a load on the Democratic party nationally and has brought into almost world-wide disrepute every one associated with its management He knows that a very great part of the good people of New York are horrifled at the prospect of its "lifting the lid off hell" as soon as it gets into power at the City Hall.

Now, as far as I have been able to discerr the state of mind of Mr. Murphy, I am satisfied that he is determined to disappoint these evil expectations, and that he means and that Mr. McClellan, Mr. Grout and Mr. Fornes heartily agree, that the appointments to all the municipal offices to be filled shall be such as to command the respect and confidence of the best people in New York. He means to surprise the town by giving it a government beyond reproach. If I am not very much mistaken, the dis-

trict leaders of Tammany who are looking for fat jobs in the way of appointments will be grievously disappointed, and all the old political hacks of the more unsavory sort will find themselves left out in the cold when the new Mayor assumes office, on the first of the year. The "slates" I see printed in our newspapers, I prophesy, will all be broken when Mayor McClellan makes his appointments; for they contain almost invariably the names of men closely associated with the manipulations of Tammany in the past, and with a record which is wholly Tammany and is open to suspicion, reasonable or unreasonable, on the part of other citizens, more particularly the many thousands of Democrats in New York who sought the downfall of Tammany in the last elec Mr. Murphy seems to have an honest ambition that there shall be associated with Mr. McClellan only such men in important offices as will strengthen his administration in the public respect. I expect to see a list of appointments which will bring dismay to the evil elements of Tammany and give renewed hope to the better class of citizen-

Tammany, I think it may be assumed, wi put its best foot forward when it returns to municipal control, next January. If it chooses, it can give New York a government the more remarkable for its efficiency and for its decency because its knowledge of the conditions in New York, social and political, is more thorough and its control over them more complete than any other political organization can hope to have. It understands the sentiment of this cosmopolitan community. As the election showed so conspicuously, it has the popular support behind it, and it can afford to disregard untoward influences to which the reform administration of Mr. Low wielded with results so colamicous

the reform administration of Mr. Low yielded with results so calamitous. I am glad to feel thus assured that the coming Tammany government will falsify the evil prognestications regarding it, for I have shared in them to a painful degree. Evidently, Mr. Murphy is bent on rescuing the name of Tammany from the disrepute into which it had fallen, and as a citizen of New York I am hopeful because of my confidence in the sincerity of his purpose and in the sincerity of his purpose and n his ability to carry it out, with the un questionable sympaths the incoming Mayor.

AN OLD RESIDENT. questionable sympathy and cooperation of

A Load of Hay.

I seen a load of hay To-day On the street Not baled hay. But the other way: The real smell-sweet Kind, piled high On a wagon passing by. Come from Jersey, er Long Island, Er up river, er—no matter where; It brought the good, clean air Of the fleids and the days When Pap and the han ds Cut the medder lands And I hauled haycocks with a mule Jee mimy Kate. Wasn't that great And then after a bit, Pap hauled loads of it To town Great big loads piled high. But they looked big to me;

And I can see Every bit As plain as if it was yestiddy And didn't he bring Us children everything When he come back at night. All right? When I seen that load of hay To-day, I jist wondered if somewhere

Outside of this town here wasn't a lot of children To come back. And say. Got into my eyes some way The smell of it, I guess, or—or— Dinged if I know what:

It never got Into my eyes before Dld you ever feel that way Next to a load of hay?

"THE ASIATIO LEAGUE." In Asiatio's Observations on the Uneasy

State of the Vast Continent. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir. Your correspondent "Pera" has exhibited such a profound knowledge of Asiatic affairs in his tter in your issue of Oct. 17 that it has filled me with wonderment and induced me to offer my humble contribution on the subject.

There is no doubt that the continent of sia is passing at present through a peculiar state of transition. Men's minds, for once having taken leave of speculative philosophy and subtle problems of eternity, and of the essence and attributes of the Delty, are engaged on questions of mundane interest and the safety of national existence. To men of the old school the European onward wave, and especially the Anglo-Saxon aggrandize-ment, is a manifest menace to the very foundation of ethics and the continuance of the human race. Under the regime of the "struggle for existence," and the "survival of the fittest," when applied in the case of members of the same species, they argue, the terra firma of justice is lost, and men with deadliest weapons in their hands are transformed to kill and then be killed in turn. There is therefore, a commotion in all communities n the Orient. The approach of a common danger has softened old prejudices, and the instinct of self-preservation is drawing the adherents of various religions to a common point of agreement. Societies are formed, and the work of propaganda is carried on without ostentation. The immediate impulse given to this un-

easy feeling in the East has been supplied by the British administration of India. Within the last ten years nearly 20,000,000 died of famine and plague, while the Government of India squandered the money that was placed in her care by charitable people to meet such an emergency in prosecuting her forward policy on the northwest frontiers of Hindustan. The inoculation was thought by the ignorant to be a mere experiment on human beings. Some foolish people even believed that plague was introduced by human agency. There is no doubt that Himdustan, which used to be called by the Great Moguls a "sample of Paradise," has become to-day a veritable pandemonium of misery; because the industries of the country are destroyed, the product of the land is exported by the British merchants the land is overtaxed, and the high offices of the State are monopolized by foreigners. The British soldiers and civilians kill natives, and the courts let them go scot free. In the last fifty years there have been only two cases in which the British were hanged for killing the

the British were hanged for killing the natives.
Fancy the proud descendants of the sun and moon dynasty being maltreated by every Tommy Atkins hailing from the East End of London with impunity. Even the convict settlements of Australia have closed their doors in the face of the high-descent Brahmin. The Rajahs and Maharajahs have to dance attendance on every European. Thirty million pounds sterling are drained from India to England every year, for which there is no return. The Congress delegates meet every year, they yell and shout, but their cry is lost in the wilderness.

These stories are carried by carayans from country to country, are repeated with Oriental fertility of imagination, and are bearing their fruits.

As far as the Muslims are concerned, the

tal fertility of imagination, and are bearing their fruits.

As far as the Muslims are concerned, the Armenian agitation started by the British press in 1895 and 1896 has abridged the gulf that existed between Shins and Sunnees for centuries. The Sultan, by virtue of Khilafet, is almost worshipped by both sects in India. Hence the Graco-Turkish war of 1897 led to the rising of frontier tribes against the Indian Government. It was only the other day that a Persian gentleman, recently arrived in New York from Persia and who does not know any other language than his own, described the details of the battle at Omdurman, Soudan, as to how the wounded Dervishes were bayonetted, how the tomb of the Mahdi was levelled to the ground, and how his head was cut off and his body thrown into the Nile. He also read to me a letter from home describing the excitement in Arabia and Persia caused by the pending visit of the Vicercy of India to the Persian Gulf.

The Macedonian troubles are weighing

visit of the Viceroy of India to the Persian Gulf.

The Macedonian troubles are weighing heavily on the minds of Muslims all over the world, and it is owing to the tyranny of Sultan Abdul Hamid that those pent-up feelings are kept suppressed. It is believed throughout the East that England is trying to demolish the pillar of Rhilafet at Constantinople and transfer it to Egypt.

It is a curious thing that in the near and middle East England alone is known as a corrosive sore that eats up the flesh and blood of nations. But in the Far East the rough and ready ways of Russian are the cause of apprehension. The Russians, not yet being spoiled by luxury, allow the peasants in new countries to own lands, encourage commerce among new subjects, and do not draw the racial line. Hence they are less hated than the English.

In short, Asia is aroused to its danger, and ittle folly on the part of statesmanning may t. Asia is aroused to its danger, and

a little folly on the part of statesmanship may result in the battle of Armageddon. NEW YORK, NOV. 20.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Having seen recently a number of accounts of remarkable feats of memory. I desire to give an instance along simllar lines, and I do not believe the records hold its of the Atlanta Constitution, loves nothing so much as poetry, whether written by himself or others. Consequently he is probably one of the closest stu-dents of the art of the Muses living to-day. He has read and knows about everything that has ever been written in verse. He literally knows Shake-speare "by heart," and can repeat entire pages right off the reel, so to speak. Byron is a particular favorite of his, and I have held a book on him while the omission of a syllable. One night in my apart ments in Atlanta, Stanton was a guest along with a number of friends, and all of us were discussing poetry. Stanton had interpreted a number of his own beautiful poems, when he was asked the ques ion as to how he had acquired so wonderful

"I cannot say," he replied; "it all comes perfectly natural, and I never try to account for it. One thing I can do," he added, "which I have never seen any one else do. He then proceeded to tell us how he had only to read a poem once over aloud to be able to repeat it verbatim. After this he asked to be shown a poem of any length he had never before seen, and upon this being done he made the following wonderful

statement: "I will read this poem aloud, and I never before saw it; and, while I am doing this, Mr. Logan will read another poem or a piece of prose aloud. This will make two of us reading aloud in the same at the same time. When both are finished, I will repeat both poems aloud separately." And this he did!

If any one has a feat to equal this in the memory line, I would like to hear of it. CHARLES THOMAS LOGAN. NEW YORK, Nov. 20.

The Heroes of Port Hudson.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Mr. J. T. Rund. let's letter in THE SUN of Nov. 19 is in the right spirit. The Government should redeem the promise of Gen. N. P. Banks to the heroes of Port Hudson and appropriate the money to have a medal of honor struck off for the surviving members of the

On June 14, 1863, an assault was made on the Confederate works. in which the Union side lost 203 killed and 1,804 wounded. The Confederate loss was only 22 killed and 25 wounded. After this bloody repulse Gen. Banks called for volunteers to form a storming column, and over 1,000 men re-sponded, led by that gallant gentleman Gen. H. W. Birge. The fort surrendered on July 8, and the sacrifice of the thousand was not called for bu they certainly deserve the medal for their good It would cost the Government but a small amount

now, as a great many of the thousand have answered their last roll call. GBORGE E. ABBOT. BOROUGH PARK, BROOKLYN, No v 21.

From London Truth

Sir Edward Fry has written a forcible letter to the Times with reference to the scheme of a firm of chemists at Bournemouth who propose to remedy the distress among the clergy by employing clergy men to push the sale of a remedy for gout.

Under the lvy-green covers of the Christmas number of Harper's Magazine there are pictures galore, pictures in color, pictures in tint and pictures in plain black and white, towering above them Mr. Henry Wolf's engraving from George Inness. short stories are signed by Edith Wharton, Mrs. Wilkins-Freeman, Mrs. Deland, Alice Brown, Eliza-beth G. Jordan, Mark Twain and R. W. Chambers. There is much verse, one piece being by Mr. Howells, another, richly illustrated, by Miss Josephine Preston Peabody. Room is found too for other articles, including Prof. T. R. Lounsbury's very entertaining Is English Becoming Corrupt!" and one on Peire

CANADA'S DEMAND FOR POWER. Recent Utterances of Importance by

Cabinet Ministers. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In adlition to the declaration of Sir Wilfrid Laurier just before the closing of the Canadian Parlia-ment, that Canada would have to obtain from England the right to negotiate her own treaties with foreign Powers, another of the Dominion Cabinet Ministers has just expressed the same views at a banquet in Montreal. Reading from a carefully drawn paper which he held in his hand, the Hon. Mr. Prefontaine said PIUS

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calls

that the time had come for Canada to obtain from the Imperial Government more extended powers than she now had in her external relations; and he was loudly applauded. Speaking only a short time ago in his capacity as Canadian Minister of Marine and Defence, Sir F. W. Borden said: Defence, Sir F. W. Borden said:

I have no hesitation in saying that if the people of this country should see fit to expend money for military purposes or for purposes of defence, they shall have control of that money themselves, and shall not hand that money over to any body, whether it be the War Office or the First Lord of the Admiralty, to spend for them. That is the principle which I lay down as a Canadian, and I believe that it is a sound principle. If we are able to defend our own country, we contribute better than in any other way to the safety, maintenance and integrity of the empire.

of the empire.

Thus three of the Canadian Cabinet, one of them, the Premier, have declared against any limitation of Canada's powers as a State forming an integral portion of the British empire, and for an extension of them. To their number must be added Mr. H. Bourassa, a member of the Dominion Parliament, and an ardent, active Canadian Nationalist without regard to difference of race.

On the other hand, a recent number of the London Law Times contains the following paragraph, significant in tone and ominous

paragraph, significant in tone and ominous of conflict: of conflict:

If we look to the letter of the British Constitution, as distinguished from the spirit by which it working is prompted, nothing is clearer than that the legislative authority possessed by Colonia Legislatures is pulsac to the authority of the Imperial Parliament. By the Colonial Legislature inconsistent with any act of Parliament intended by the Imperial Parliament to apply to these colonies. It would accordingly be within the competence of the Imperial Parliament to adjust by its own legislation the commercial relations between Great Britain and the colonies.

The writer of the above would seem to have

The writer of the above would seem to have an indistinct idea of the situation and not to differentiate between a self-governing and a Crown colony. He does not seem to set that Canada is not on the same plane as South Africa, Fiji or India.

A CANADIAN.

NEW YORK, NOV. 21.

Mr. Mosely on the Civic Federation. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: My atention has been drawn to a letter in you paper of Nov. 18, referring to the matter of the Civic Federation. The letter does no give the author's name, and I usually ignore anonymous letters. In this instance, howcause an attack is made under advice to myself upon the Civic Federation, an organization which I hold in very high esteem. heartily appreciate the advice that has been tendered me, yet I personally am manifestly impressed with the like the Civic Federation in this country, which has, I believe, accomplished much that is useful, yet its existence is but that of yes terday: but I already know something of its inner workings and have no hesitation in saying that it is, in my humble opinion, performing much useful work, and has a great career before it, not in arbitrating on labor dis-putes, but in bringing the contending parties together to talk out their differences; not after a breach has taken place, but before any bitterness has been imparted into a

struggle in industrial matters. The writer of this letter may also know that I brought twenty-three picked trade unionists to this country last year, and twenty-two out of the twenty-three voluntarily signed a petition indorsing the objects of the Civic Federation and asking that such an organization should be established in England; and although we move slowly in the old country, I am not without hopes that such an institution will be brought into being within measurable distance. A. Mossilt. NEW YORK, Nov. 20.

Why Not Look at Home? TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In last

read at the All-American Conference held a short time ago at Washington, the assembly generally known as the Pan-American Conference of the Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church. It is the paper on "What

Episcopal Church. It is the paper on "What Is the Attitude of Our Church Toward Churches Subject to the Roman Obedience?" read by Bishop Van Buren of Porto Rico.

In the course of his address Bishop Van Buren took occasion to say:

We stand in the attitude of witness bearers in countries where the materialistic theory of the Eucharist takes expression in the festival of Corpus Caristi, marked by processions in which the Consecrated Host is carried aloft through the streets, and as the Ostensorium passes the multitude is expected to do obelsance.

A little further on the writer adds, "We

as the Ostensorium passes the multitude is expected to do obelsance.

A little further on the writer adds, "We are bearing the apostolic witness against these and similar demonstrations."

It is a little difficult to believe that the venerable Bishop of New York in attendance at the All-American Conference could have heard those utterances with idle ears. The spectacle of Bishop Van Buren condemning the practice of the Roman Catholic Church in its historic doctrine of the Holy Eucharist, carried out with spiendid ceremony in faraway Porto Rico, when in one of the most prosperous Episcopal churches in the city of New York the Ostensorium is raised in benediction every Sunday afternoon, turns the force of the address into a mere nullity. Bishop Van Buren, then, complains of the practice on the feast of Corpus Christi. One condemnation per annum! In St. Ignatius's Church, at West End avenue and Eighty-seventh street, New York, there is ground for an hourly condemnation, for there the Host is constantly reserved in the tabernacle; elevated at the consecration in the high mass celebrated on Sundays and holidays; and raised in the Ostensorium at the 4 o'clock Sunday afternoon vesper benediction service And this church is but two city blocks distant from the residence of the Bishop of New York.

The Bishop of Porto Rico imagines a vain

York.

The Bishop of Porto Rico imagines a vain thing when he stalks such an argument before intelligent American people. There is no need of walling against Catholic practices in a land which has never known any ritual save that sanctioned by the Holy See, when right in the very teeth of the most influential Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in all-America those same Catholic doctrines, formulas, rituals and practices flourish with trumpets of defiance to the constituted Protestant authority of the diocess.

J. J. V. A. J. J. V. A.

NEW YORK, NOV. 10. The "Parsifal" Controversy.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your articl of Sunday, "Ministers and Parsifal," is exceedingly interesting-your articles always are-but in these

last two paragraphs you ask some questions which it seems strange that so clear-headed a writer should think could be answered in more than one way. For instance: Why have none of them protested against the bacchanallan scene of Tannhaeuser's temptation

Because that scene is not placed between tw representations of the celebration of the Holy Eucharist.

Why have they not risen up in indignation against his implous use of the name of the Virgin to release himself from the suares of Venus. Because the Blessed Virgin is not God would, b

the answer if there was anything wrong in repre senting the use of her name as an invocation. How much worse is it to make the sign of the cross to get rid of another set of sirens? The representation of a tempted soul defending itself by the sign of the cross is not irreverent. In never heard that any one said it was. If it were it would be as much worse than an irreverent use of

the Virgin Mary's name as the Divine Redeemer is above His human mother. I think "Parsifal" ought not to be performe in any opera house as a part of the season's amuse-ment. Little as I am pleased to find myself in ac-cord with anything that emanates from the present

governing powers at Bayreuth, I have had to own that in this matter the claims put forth by them seem to me valid, ethically and sthetically. I heard "Parsifal" three times in Bayreuth more I heard "Parsifal" three times in Bayreuth more than afteen years ago. At that time I thought myself an agnostic; so it could not have been religious prejudice which made it seem as a stagrepresentation dangerously near to irreverence I thought then as I do now, that only such conditions as those under which it is given there could tions as those under which it is given there could tions as those under which it is given there could tions as those under which it is given there could tions as those under which it is given there could tion as those under which it is given there could tion as those under which it is given there could tion as those under which it is given there could then the subject of the third that the third that only the conditions which Wagner designed can do justice to his intentions. I think his intentions were those of a selfish and ambittous man, but also, and first of all, those of a great artist and a powerful thinker in art a seer. I think he meant "Parsifal" for Bayreuth alone, and that his reasons were first of all ristic, and only afterward personal.

Hefore I ever saw Bayreuth I was acquainted with the music of "Parsifal," thanks to Dr. Damrosch, Walter Damrosch and Mr. Thomas. The last thing I heard Mr. Sedid conduct was "Parsifal. I would rather listen to that music, so conducted, and think the rest than see the best stage presentation of it that ever has been or ever will be.

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